

GERMANS DOWN ON GRASPING BRITONS.

The Government Will Uphold the Rights of the Boer Republic.

Any Attempt on England's Part to Interfere Will Be Opposed with Vigor.

SAXONY'S NEW ELECTORAL BILL.

It is Specially Directed Against the Socialists, Who Claim It Aims at Establishing a System of Class Despotism.

Berlin, Feb. 15.—The investives which for some time were hurled by the semi-official press against England had a full last week. This week they have been renewed, but in a somewhat different vein. Though more guarded than formerly, they indicate that the German Government is dissatisfied with the statements which have been made in Parliament by the British Ministers in regard to the situation of England's relations in the Transvaal.

The Hamburger Correspondence goes to the length of saying that the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay, together with the strip of Portuguese territory between Delagoa Bay and the Transvaal, are under the protection of the European powers.

The North German Gazette, however, corrects this statement as being in conflict with the recognized political and territorial situation. Germany, the Zeitung asserts, does not claim the right to such protectorate as the Correspondence describes, and declares that the main point of German's dispute with England is the extent of the former's safeguarding herself against England's encroachments upon German interests in South Africa.

The speech delivered by Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein in the Reichstag, which has been revised and published in the Reichsanzeiger, the official gazette, puts the whole case in one sentence, thus:

"The German Government will uphold the status quo of Delagoa Bay and also the rights involved in the ownership of the German railways and the maintenance of the independence of the South African Republic as guaranteed by the treaty of 1874."

The Cologne Gazette, while warning England not to venture to interfere in the internal reforms of the Transvaal, advises the Boers to remove any possible pretext for such interference by granting some concessions to the Uitlanders.

The Vossische Zeitung says that England, if she is desirous of living upon good terms with Germany, must become accustomed to see Germany maintaining a hold upon a part of the mainland of South West Africa, besides having weighty interests in South Africa. Germany, the paper says, has subjects there and must also protect her right to save a nation connected with her by race from brutal violence and to compel respect for treaties.

The sum of the matter is that if Great Britain should menace an attack upon the South African Republic upon the pretext of defending British subjects in that territory, Germany would be unanimous in approving the intervention of the German Government in the most active form in defence of the Boers.

SAXONY'S ELECTORAL BILL.

The Lower House of the Saxon Diet, after a debate of two days upon the measure, has referred the Electoral bill to a special committee.

The bill proposes to abolish the present electoral system and to substitute therefor the system which prevails in Prussia of indirect election in classes. The first of these classes comprises those having incomes of 10,000 marks a year, the second those receiving incomes of not less than 2,800 marks per annum and the third composed of workmen and rate payers.

Each class elects one-third of the College of Electors, which selects the Deputies to sit in the Landtag.

The result of this system would be that all of the workmen and rate payers comprising the third class would be in a two-to-one minority in the Landtag, and would, of course, have no representatives in the Landtag.

In the course of the debate on the bill Herr von Boetticher, Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, avowed that the bill was especially directed against the Socialists, and that the intention of the latter party made an attack upon the government, charging them with aiming to establish a system of class despotism and persecution which would surely lead to a revision of popular feeling, endangering all the institutions of the State.

Prince Bismarck, in reply to a question by a member of the Saxon Diet, this week, advised a modification of the Electoral bill and expressed his strong disapproval of the arbitrary provisions of legislation in classifying the Saxon electors.

The ex-Chancellor suggested a system of open voting.

STRIKERS IN PRUSSIA.

The strikes of the various trades union throughout Prussia are spreading rapidly, and it is now estimated that 35,000 mantle makers and female tailors are out, and all of the carpenters and hatmakers in Berlin are also on strike.

The public have very generously and generously subscribed money for the support of the striking seamstresses, whose long hours and wretched pay through their being exploited by middlemen have excited general compassion.

Herr von Boetticher, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, has made a promise in the Reichstag that the Government would make an inquiry into the grievances of the seamstresses, and inasmuch as a great part of their work is done at home, the inquiry will without doubt extend to the possibility of applying to legislation regulating the work, hours, pay, etc., of the trades whose labors are performed in home apartments.

TRIBUTE TO MR. BUNTON.

The congregation of the American Church in Berlin have held a meeting at which a resolution was passed, signed by Rev. Dr. Diekle, pastor of the church, as chairman; Mr. William Glascom and Messrs. McFadden, Dunham and Marsley, expressing thorough appreciation of the ability and official capacity of the late United States Ambassador Bunton, especially in defence of the interests of the United States abroad.

The resolution also expresses his patriotic recognition of him as a faithful exponent of American character and principles, and their acknowledgment of his unimpeachable integrity in matters of public and personal honor.

The Empress Frederick has invited Mr. John B. Jackson, Charge d'Affaires of the United States to take luncheon with her next Wednesday.

KNAPP GETS A SAFE CONDUCT.

American Missionary, Accused by the Porte, Allowed to Go to Constantinople.

JEALOUS ABOUT JOSEPH. Chamberlain's Popularity Causes Bitter Feelings in the Hearts of His Brethren in the Cabinet.

By Julian Ralph. London, Feb. 15.—Almost as I was cabling the fact that jealousy of Joseph Chamberlain existed within the Tory Cabinet and showing the Journal that opportunities to share the popular plaudits of the hero of the moment had been refused by Lord Salisbury and others, another incident of the same character took place in the House of Commons.

Harcourt had been questioning the Government with respect to the Transvaal, and had criticised Chamberlain for publishing changes in the Boer Government that he had proposed to Krueger.

Harcourt admired Chamberlain's frank, straightforward course and desire to make the public acquainted with each step, but he thought it unwise to interfere in a family quarrel and publish to the world of outsiders plans for an ensuing peace in the future.

He said it had been alleged that Krueger's reply was mainly intended to influence the Boers. It was for home consumption, he said, and he thought Chamberlain's letter to Krueger was also for home consumption.

Balfour, a fellow member of the Cabinet with Chamberlain, rose to reply, and instead of endorsing and complimenting his associate's conduct, this is what he said:

"I think my right honorable friend has received somewhat hard treatment. All parties are full of congratulations for my right honorable friend for having communicated to the public, not only all information he has received, but every step he took in connection with the South African policy. (Cheers.)

"That may or may not be a method of procedure applicable to all cases and all officers. You may pursue one line or other, but I do not think it possible to do what the right honorable gentleman suggests—namely, to feed the public appetite not only from week to week and day to day, but almost from hour to hour on this luxurious fare and then suddenly say to the newspapers and others accustomed to it, 'We are now going to put you on starvation allowance as to what the Government policy is.'"

Thus it is made to seem as if no pains were being spared to exhibit before the public the jealousy and coolness generated by the national idolatry of the Birmingham tradesman, who bounded to his seat among aristocratic officials.

It has not been without effect, for two of the morning newspapers to-day publish the first hint that their editors have at last discovered what Salisbury and Balfour have made so very marked for weeks.

HARMONY AMONG IRISH.

"Tim" Healy's Letter to Sexton May Make the Latter Accept the Home Rule Leadership.

By Julian Ralph. London, Feb. 15.—"Tim" Healy's letter urging Sexton to accept the leadership of the Irish party says:

"Moreover, with your acceptance of the chair I believe harmony can be restored in our ranks and country. With renewed confidence we would cheerfully rally in support of our representatives in the struggle against Toryism which lies before us.

"If my withdrawal from the party would purchase your acceptance it is needless to say what pleasure it would afford me to consult at the same time my natural interests and my private convenience. On the other hand, if, as I assume, the assurance of my hearty and friendly co-operation would be more acceptable to you, I give me great pleasure to say that among those for whom I may be allowed to speak there exists only one feeling, which is a desire to make your tenure of the chair agreeable as well as honorable to you, well knowing the capacity and genius you bring to the service of the movement."

As it was said that it was dread of Healy's tireless opposition and ceaseless speaking that deterred Sexton, this letter of the suddenly docile Parnellite should act as a salve on the situation.

FOR HIS CHURCH'S SAKE.

A Quebec Priest Impressed for Refusing to Betray the Secrets of the Confessional.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—The Rev. M. Gill, Cure of the Church of Notre Dame of Grassy, Quebec, has been committed to prison by a magistrate for contempt of court in refusing to disclose the secrets heard in the confessional.

CITY TO BE HIS PARTNER.

Cronin's Proposed "Coffee and Sinker" Cafe Under the "L" Stairs at City Hall Station.

A new "coffee and sinker" cafe, in which the city of New York hopes to thrive as silent partner, will soon be in operation, provided Assemblyman Murphy's bill goes through.

The statesman has introduced a measure in the House asking that one Joseph Cronin be allowed to install a restaurant under the steps of the "L" road platform on the west side of Park row. If this privilege is granted to Mr. Cronin he will immediately open up a choice line of pies, peanuts, hot sausage and sauerkraut at popular prices.

According to the provisions of the bill the city will get 5 per cent of the receipts, the books of Chef Cronin being open at all times to inspection by the Comptroller. The rest goes to Cronin and his other partners, should they have any.

This restaurant will fill a long-felt want in the downtown district. At present there is no way in which city employees can spend their money except in a hotel, and a portion of the cash reverts to the municipality. But with coffee and sandwiches on tap at all hours, park policemen and street sweepers can find opportunities to invest. The exact size of the cafe has not yet been determined, but it will probably be about 10 by 18 feet, with a frontage on the Hall of Records, on the south side

GEN. WEYLER EXPLAINS TO MURAT HALSTEAD.

RECOGNITION OF THE SEPARATISTS AS BELLIGERENTS WOULD NOT IMPROVE THEIR POSITION FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW—HE HAS SYMPATHY WITH BONA FIDE AMERICANS, BUT NOT WITH CUBANS WHO BECOME AMERICAN CITIZENS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.



Havana, Feb. 15.

Responding to card and inquiry, Governor-General Weyler replied through "El Capitán General de la Isla de Cuba, Ayudante de Campo."

Mr. Murat Halstead, Hotel Inglaterra.

My Dear Sir: His Excellency will receive you whenever you so desire, any day between 2 and 3 p. m. Accept my most distinguished considerations. Yours, etc.,

MANUEL MONCADA.

Habana, Feb. 14, 1896.

Having arrived at the palace, I was shown into a vast, cool smoking room called the reception gallery. There the Captain-General, having seated himself, invited me and the interpreter to take chairs.

He was told that if any question which seemed unreasonable to his sense of duty was asked, to attribute it to solicitude on my part for authentic information. He promptly said he would answer any question. He was told that the highest officers and all the people of the United States were interested in his administration. The General appeared pleased to hear that, and when I spoke of the trouble in getting the whole truth, and the diligent inquiries of the State Department of the American Government, he was satisfied.

Throughout the conversation General Weyler used the expression "America," instead of the "United States."

I said that many Americans thought the recognition of Cuban Separatists as belligerents would do them no good in a military sense, and explained to him that I knew he would not talk politics. But in a mere military view of the matter, I asked, would recognition aid the rebellion. Would it give the Separatists military advantages? In America there were many doubts about that.

That, he said, was going too much into politics for him; in fact, the established Government had those things to consider. Recognition would not be of any military service to the rebellion. If the Separatists were recognized, they would not be able to continue their policy of destroying property and assaulting women.

Recognition would be of no good to the rebels, he continued; but he had no responsibility about that.

The General was informed that millions of colored people in America were concerned as to the policy he would observe toward the blacks.

He replied that he would observe the same policy toward the black and white races. One was the same as the other.

He referred to his body guard in the last war as being composed of blacks. He looked upon them nearer than did the law—as equals.

He was asked what were the conditions under which it would be possible to grind cane in March, and he said he had never made such a promise. He would do all he could to start the grinding on plantations where it had been interrupted; but the promises of fixing a date for grinding had been made by the newspapers, not by him.

The General was asked what were the rights of travellers in Cuba who had no intention of joining either armed force. Their rights would, he replied, be respected so long as they were in territory occupied by Spanish troops, but would not be so in that held by insurgents.

"Have there been executions in the military prisons in this city or on the island, as has been rumored?" I asked.

The General said, "No." He had not authorized an execution, and would deal severely with any one taking the lives of prisoners without authority. He would have all cases of sentences of death brought before him for revision.

"Has Your Excellency noticed that there are many American citizens in Cuba?"

"I have not had my attention drawn to the number of American citizens on the island," answered General Weyler. "I respect real Americans from the United States; but the Cubans who have made themselves Americans for the evasion of certain laws of ours have not my sympathy—at any rate, not the same sympathy that I have with real Americans."

MURAT HALSTEAD.

of the elevated platform. This will give the doughnut vendors plenty of room to line up without obstructing traffic, allowing for two rows of stools, one on each side. At present Assemblyman Murphy does at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but he may purchase a commutation meal ticket from Mr. Cronin just to help that enterprising caterer along. Should the cafe prove as popular as the city hopes it will, all the leading officials may in time be seen taking their meals there.

The Memorial to Gilbert Stuart. Boston, Mass., Feb. 15.—Under the direction of Secretary Frank T. Robinson, of the National Gilbert Stuart Memorial Association, a search was made to-day for the remains of Gilbert Stuart, which were interred in 1828 in the old Central burying ground adjoining the Boston Common. Only the skull of the famous American portrait painter was discovered. It was fully identified from the inscribed inscription on the coffin lid. The finding of the skull at this time will awaken new interest in the Stuart memorial which is being gotten up.

Still in the "Ranks." Philadelphia Call. Senator Tillman boasts that he has "risen" from the ranks. The general impression is that he is as rank yet as the rankest.

THE DOGS OF WAR ARE PULLING HARD.

Seriousness of the Political Situation in Europe and Africa.

Germany Will Not Abandon Her Resolve to Interfere in the Transvaal.

ENGLAND'S POWER IN EGYPT MENACED

She May Have to Consent to a Joint European Control in the Land of the Pharaohs to Obtain France's Aid.

London, Feb. 15.—The tone of the Conservative and Liberal speeches in the debate last night in the House of Commons and the comments to-day of the newspapers of both parties disclose the fact that there is a current of opinion favorable to British intervention in the Transvaal. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt's moralizing on the fate which attends those who interfere in the arrangement of domestic differences did not seem to be taken seriously by the Liberals, whose leader in the House he is.

The Westminster Gazette (Liberal) replies to Sir William, saying that as far as the domestic comparison goes, Great Britain has already secured a locus standi by checking the fight between the Boer husband and the Uitlander wife. It adds that if the Boer laws make it impossible for a man to become a burgher, they must not at the same time deprive him of his rights as a British subject. The gravity of the situation is becoming recognized.

The Spectator says that the possibility of a terrible war underlies the declaration of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German Foreign Minister, that Germany will not abandon her resolve to interfere in the affairs of the Transvaal. The paper declares it thinks that if Great Britain was fairly roused there would be no danger of Parliament refusing to vote the money for the Government for munitions of war, but adds that it is doubtful if the country even now is aware of the dreadful suddenness with which an extreme emergency may arise.

PREPARE FOR WAR. The Statist protests against the Government devoting part of the budget surplus to the relief of the agricultural distress, and declares that this money ought to be expended in putting the country in a state of full preparedness for war. It asks the time would elapse, supposing there should be need for immediate action, before materials and reinforcements could be landed in South Africa.

Germany, it adds, has entered upon a struggle with Great Britain to obtain the control of the Transvaal. The paper's estimate on this subject is impossible. The need for full naval and military preparations without a moment's delay is plainer than ever.

The latest dispatches from Cape Colony confirm the view generally entertained here that the Volksraad of the Transvaal will decide that it would not be wise for President Krueger to make a visit to England.

The newspapers of Natal say they expect that negotiations between Great Britain and the Transvaal will end in a rupture of diplomatic relations, and that this will be followed by hostilities. According to the Natal Advertiser only a miracle can avert a war.

WAR PREPARATIONS. The War Office, and this information comes from official sources, has made every preparation to send 20,000 men to South Africa. The War Office was consulted by the Government the week after Emperor William sent his dispatch to President Krueger, and a long list of orders was issued for a fully equipped army in Natal. Plans were prepared between the War Office and the Admiralty, and it was reported that an expedition could be ready within three months. The expedition would include troops from India.

The Conservative organ, the Globe, alone of all the London newspapers, seems to have received some hint of the Government's intentions. It argues that soft words with the Boers are a waste of time. England will get what she wants only by a display of force; not an actual collision, but a demonstration. Therefore the Government must increase its forces in South Africa to such an extent as to convince the Government at Pretoria that neither the Boers nor the Germans will be longer allowed to present a united front.

The Globe does not attempt to estimate what force will be required to subvert the Boer Government in South Africa at present to do what at any moment it may be imperatively necessary to do.

RUSSIAN COUP D'ETAT. The news of a revolution in Corea, attended by the murder of the Prime Minister and several other officials, has excited the Foreign Office, where the movement is regarded as a coup d'etat in the interests of Russia.

The revolution in Seoul last October, in which the Queen was murdered, removed the greatest enemy of Japanese influence in Corea. The Japanese Envoy, Viscount Miura, virtually nominated the Ministers, who kept the King almost a prisoner. The Korean revolution, the destruction of the Ministers, the anti-Japanese movement, and the fact that the King has sought refuge at the Russian Legation has caused intense excitement in Japan. This, coupled with Russia's efforts to secure a favorable position in Corea, is likely to lead earlier than was expected to a conflict between Russia and Japan.

France is about to obtain an amended commercial treaty with Russia, by the terms of which silk, woolen, cotton and other fabrics destined for China and other Far Eastern countries, will have special privileges of entry into Russia and reduced rates of transportation.

EGYPT'S OCCUPATION. Lord Cromer, the British agent and Consul-General in Egypt, will make a visit to England in April. Reports from Cairo associate his journey with a new deal regarding the British occupation of Egypt. It is said that Lord Salisbury, following the French entente policy, will offer to evacuate the country and have it placed under joint European control.

The German and Boer trouble influences a settlement of the question. The dispute between Great Britain and France regarding the boundaries of the Niger territories is on the eve of being arranged.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. The debate in the House of Commons on the address in reply to the Queen's speech will close on Thursday. According to the Pall Mall Gazette, the debate on Mr. Jones's Venezuela arbitration amendment will be the chief feature of the day. It is said that there is a cordial entente with Washington regarding the procedure to be followed in deciding the claims of Great Britain.

The Tablet says that Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Cardinal Vaughan, of London, have decided to exchange communications concerning the opinion that international arbitration should be adopted. The paper adds that the world will welcome their common concurrence in marking the solidarity of feeling on both sides of the Atlantic.

The visit to London of the Hon. George E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Finance, is associated with arranging the financial details of the cable and steamship schemes in which the imperial government is concerned.

COURT GOSSIP. It is stated that the Prince of Wales's cutter, the Britannia, will not take part in the regatta at Nice or elsewhere in the Mediterranean during the coming season. It is surmised that the new deal regarding not to race his yacht owing to the death of his brother-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg.

It is reported that the Queen, since the death of Prince Henry, has besought her eldest daughter, Empress Frederick of Germany, to arrange to stay in England for the greater part of the year. Empress Frederick's son, has given his consent to her doing so if she so inclined. It has been arranged that the Queen will arrive at Cannes, in the South of France, on March 12.

The German Emperor has made overtures to the Emperor of Russia, and to secure the betrothal of Prince Frederick Henry, eldest son of Prince Albert, Prince of Brunswick, to Count Wilhelmina, Queen Frederick's daughter, in the South of France, on March 12.

The publishing firm of Macmillan & Co., the head of which died a few days ago, has been turned into a limited liability company, with a capital of £250,000. None of the shares was offered to the public.

LOOK AHOO! COMMODORE.

A Spanish Warship is on the Lookout for the Steamer That Sailed from Wilmington with Arms.

By Charles Nicholson. Havana, Feb. 15.—Press censorship is the thing of the past in Havana.

To-night the correspondents are permitted to file dispatches on furnishing the Government with a Spanish translation. The authorities say they will not interfere with news dispatches, but every correspondent will be held responsible for what he sends.

Of course, under General Weyler's circular, which says "I am determined to apply the full rigor of the law to those who in any manner help the enemy, praise them or lower the prestige of Spain, her armies or her volunteers," the Government is protected from too great license.

There is not any serious news from the field, unless the rumor around the cafes that Maceo has crossed the Tropic and is now in Havana province be so considered. No official news of this has been given out.

In relation to the proposed raising of loyal regiments, it is stated that there will be no draft or levy; only volunteers will be enlisted. Three thousand have already enlisted for service at Santiago de Cuba.

The Spanish warship Legazpi was passing yesterday six miles out from Morro Castle when a boat was sent to her with sealed orders, and the ship turned out to sea. It is not known what she has gone after, but to-day's New York cable records the sailing of the steamship Commodore from Wilmington with arms and ammunition.

A little force of twelve men went out to forage from Maugua and ran into one hundred rebels, who killed three and badly wounded another. Another force came out of the city and dispersed the rebels.

For having ordered out such a small party against general orders the chief of the detachment has been arrested.

The authorities of Holguin have put a barred wire fence around the town to prevent the rebels from entering Socarral.

A rebel leader has hanged twelve or fourteen countrymen of Bahia Honda and Los Pozos. Among them, it is said, were Councilman Pedro Barrera and Sub-Alcaide Jose Rullbulo, of Los Pozos. The same party hanged municipal guard of Socarral, and was looking for two other councilmen of Bahia Honda, but these escaped on a schooner with many other refugees to Chorrera, a suburb of Havana.

The Governor has ordered proceedings to be instituted against the Alcaide and Sub-Alcaide of San Antonio de Las Vegas, a little hill town near Bejucal, for abandoning the district.

GOING HOME WOUNDED.

Many Spanish Officers and Soldiers on Their Way Back from Cuba to the Mother Country.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Feb. 8.—In spite of the fact that the Cuban dispatches show so little loss of life among the Spanish soldiers, every ship that comes here is loaded down with wounded Spaniards en route home. Many officers are among them.

Three thousand six hundred Spaniards arrived here to-day from Spain. As soon as they are acclimated they will be sent to Cuba.

The majority of the soldiers are pure boys, from sixteen to twenty years of age, on this island to prevent an outbreak here. Every schooner and other vessel coming in here is beset by hundreds of natives who want to get away from here, with the hopes of ultimately reaching Cuba, but American vessels and captains are positively refusing to take them.

The beaches are patrolled continually by soldiers, and every foreign vessel that comes in is in charge of a Spanish officer, who eats and sleeps on board to prevent any arms or other dutiable goods landing.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 15.—Ex-Senator E. H. Hammond, of Orlando, Fla., and Colonel T. J. Appleyard, of Sanford, Fla., were in the city yesterday in consultation with S. T. Everett, of the Everett Electric Railway syndicate. As a result a company will be formed in Cleveland within a month, having for its object the construction of electric street railways in Havana as soon as the Cuban Government has decided the location of the system throughout the island.

Mr. Ripans Senior, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., is one of the few wood engravers who continue to do commercial work. His office is in New York in the same building with the counting-room of the Ripans Chemical Co. Three or four years ago Mr. Senior was presented with a box of Ripans Tablets. These he took home. Ever since that day he has been a regular customer. His wife's mother is pronounced in the opinion that for gastric troubles, or for any irregularity proceeding from a disordered stomach, the Tablets are the best medicine to which her attention has ever been directed during all her long experience. His wife at one time astonished him by asserting that for a sore throat the Tablets were a remedy of amazing effectiveness. He understands this better now. He knows that the Tablets are a specific.



Ripans Tablets are sold by druggists, or by mail for the price 50 cents sent to The Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.